ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM

Grand Master Workman Tate Given Clean Bill.

ALL CHARGES FOUND TO BE UNTRUE

Ancient Order of United Workmen Hold the Grand Lodge Session and Exonerate Their Chief-Omaha Gets the Next Meeting Two Years Hence.

The sixth biennial session of the grand todge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which was held in Kearney last Tuesday and Wednesday, was chiefly marked by the complete exoneration of Grand Master Workman Tate from all the accusations that had been made against him during the past few years.

After the report of the committee that had the investigation of these accusations in charge had been presented, the question was put in regular form, whether the charges had been found true or not. A rising vote was called for. Delegates describe the scene that followed as one that had never occurred in deliberations of the kind before. The hall would have been taken for the scene of a political convention. With one accord the entire body of delegates arose to vindicate their chief officer, and for several minutes the scene was one of mad confusion. The delegates, some of them, jumped on the chairs, cheered and shouted, while the air was filled with hats and handkerchiefs. After the verdict was announced Grand Master Tate, who is in poor health, and was further weakened by the strain on his nerves, fainted, and for several minutes was unable to continue with his duties. A resolution was passed, denouncing the charges and the parties who preferred them, and Grand Master Workman Tate was unanimously re-elected.

The accusations that were brought against Tate charged unlawful conversion of funds, embezzlement and general malfeasance in ofembezzlement and general malfeasance in office. These charges had been whispered about
for some time, but it was not until last winter that they were openly made. The occasion was presented when it was decided
that this year's session of the grand lodge
should be postponed until next year. This
decision was reached by a vote of over 400
lodges to ten or a dozen. The approximate
expense of holding the session was ordered
to be used in assisting the members of the
order in the western part of the state who
were suffering on account of the crop failure.
In this manner almost \$9,000 was spent.
- According to the statements of Tate's

tion for it in relief work. Consequently he refused the demand. Then it was that his enemies openly charged that he had misappropriated funds of the order, and that he had refused to call the grand lodge in order that he might have time to correct his account of the property of the second would be held next counts before the session would be held next year. The matter was carried into the courts, where the constitution was presented in evi-dence and a writ of mandamus was issued compelling the session to be held. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the

matter now rests.

Although the writ of mandamus was annulled by the appeal and consequently the session need not to have been held, it was determined that for the good of the order session should be convened and the accusations against Grand Master Workman Tate be investigated. A special auditing com-mittee was appointed to go over the books of the grand officers. They did so, com-paring accounts at all periods of the officers' incumbency, and their report showed that they found all the accounts correct.

Tate's friends are jubilant over the result the investigation and they consider the \$15,000 that it cost to hold the session well The accusations prevented many sining the order. Moreover many from joining the order. members believed the charges and they attended the session with their minds an made up to find Tate guilty. Consequently his complete exoneration shows how conclueive the investigation must have been.

In order to prevent the occurrence of any-thing of the kind in the future and also in order to put an end to the litigation that has been started in the courts over it, the con-stitution was amended in respect to holding seasions. The sessions will be biennial as heretefore, unless by a two-thirds vote of all the lodges in the state a session shall be postponed. Another amendment was passed to the effect that by a three-fourths vote the grand officers may change the place of holding the session.

On account of the interest in the investigation of Tate's accounts the session was very largely attended. There were over 450 delegates present, representing a total member-ship of over 18,000, while in addition a large number of members were present. During the greater part of the session Past Supreme Master Workman D. H. Shields of Hannibal. Mo., acting as the deputy of the supreme master workman, was the presiding officer. Omaha obtained everything in the convention that she went after. Two of the delegation, Carr and Patten, were chosen as representatives to the supreme lodge and Omaha was chosen as the place for holding the next session in 1897.

The state headquarters of the order were

changed from Lincoln to Grand Island. This out a spirited debate, but finally Grand Island won by a vote of 235 to 185. The following is the list of the officers elected: Grand master workman, J. G. Tate; grand foreman, J. H. Erford of Seward; grand overseer, R. B. Miller of Lincoln; grand recorder, George H. Barber of Edgar; grand receiver, E. A. Polly, Seward; grand guide, H. M. Stockwell; Clearwater; grand watchman, W. H. Hunt, Kearney, and trustee, Rev. E. L. Ely, Red Cloud. Representatives to the supreme lodge are S Patten, J. W. Carr, Omaha, and R. W. Laffin,

Those who were re-elected are Grand Master Workman Tate, Grand Recorder George H. Barber and Grand Receiver Polly. The supreme grand lodge will convene in Chicago on June 11. Representatives from a total membership of 350,000 in the United States and Canada will be in attendance. It

will be the twenty-third annual session. There are two matters that will come up for particular attention. One of these will be the advisability of the creation of a \$1,000 beneficiary certificate. Heretofore members could be insured for only \$2,000, neither more nor less. If the new certificate is adopted members may be insured for \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000. The other matter is the creation This fund will be created levying a small assessment on all the the United States and Canada. Its object is to relieve all overburdened juris tions where the assessments become too certain fixed number of assessments will fall upon the members, but all assessments needed beyond that number will be taken from this relief fund. It is con-sidered that by this plan the rate of assessment over the entire country will be more

nearly equalized. Settles a Disputed Point.

A case of importance to all benficiary or-A case of importance to all behinds to this meeting for the purpose of reconcilla-ganizations was decided in the Paris county tion and adjustment of differences, so far circuit court at Sedalia, Mo., last week. It as he is concerned, means death to the order. You are called upon to choose bewas the suit of Mrs. Thomas H. Frame, widow of a well known western Missouri newspaper man, against the grand officers of the Workmen of the World, in which Mr. Frame carried insurance to the amount of \$2,000, one-half for the benefit of Mrs. Frame and the other half for his children. Mr. Frame was a member of Sedalia camp No. 16, but was editor of the Booneville Democrat. accepted. Mr. Frame died and the grand to make such wise provisions and laws in officers refused to pay the claim. They set from tearing down or dismantling the order receive the dues and thus reinstate Mr. Frame. It was also claimed that after he became a member of the order Mr. Frame. The circular is signed by the full committants.

sel was employed on both sides. The jury held that in accepting the dues the order had reinstated Mr. Frame, while the evidence fatied to show that he had drank to any greater extent after he became a member of the order than he did before he was accepted independent acceptant for \$1.000. accepted. Judgment was rendered for \$1,000, the full amount of the widow's claim, and by agreement the children's claim will be conceded in case the supreme court affirms the decision of the lower court.

National Reserve Association Entertains. A delightful literary and musical entertainnent was given lest Friday night by Omaha lodge No. 33, National Reserve association, in the signs and symbols of the building craft the lodge rooms in The Bee building. The affair was largely attended and was most enjoyable, the program being excellent. During the course of the evening refreshments were

Miss Lucita Allen.

WITH CONTENDING ELKS.

Horns Are Still Locked Over the Hay

Circular. The executive committee appointed at the tective Order of Elks, held in Chicago on among the Romans there were collegia, or March 18, has issued a circular, dated May 10 skilled fraternities for the same purpose. the official circular. The circular is addressed held in Buffalo on May 20, at which time an attempt will be made to bring together the two opposing factions in the order. Incideas and habits. The taste and science of matter. It states that on March 18 Hay suggested

be called at the same place and time, saying that "the factions would be brought together and before they separated the matter would be settled beyond a doubt." The suggestion was adopted by the other faction and the date for the conference meeting was called for May In this manner almost \$9,000 was spent.

According to the statements of Tate's friends, this was the opportunity that the grand master workman's enemies took advantage of. They demanded that the session of the grand lodge be held as usual, citing the constitution, which provided that the sessions of the grand lodge must be held bi-enhially. After due consideration Tate decided that he could not call the grand lodge to the lodges to conform to the law without knowing exactly what the law is that he desires the lodges to conform to.

The circular states that hereofore the committee has not questioned Hay's right to the title of grand exalted ruler, but it deems in non in the year 1326. The authority of the grand Lodge was recognized at the great assemblies of Ratisbon and Strasburg in 1459.

the title of grand exalted ruler, but it deems it necessary now to expose the deceptions in his circular, since Hay bases his claim on the charge of Judge Hammond to the jury on March 28 in the case of Reynolds against Smith, the former representing Atlantic City and the latter Jamestown. By this decision Hay alleges that Judge Hammond decided that the Atlantic City faction was the regularly organized and constituted grand lodge. larly organized and constituted grand lodge. The committee charges that Hay only quotes the portion of the charge of the judge which suits his purpose, the vital point being omitted. This vital point, it is claimed, lies in the question whether Apperly acted in good faith in calling a special session of the grand lodge in Jamestown on the day before the time appointed by the grand lodge itself to meet at Atlantic City. According to the views of Judge Hammond, therefore, if Apperly acted in good faith, however unwisely, he cannot be charged with sinister motives and the selection of Jamestown was binding. If he did not act with dishonest motives, then Hay has no shadow of a chim to the position that his lodge is the grand lodge. But the committee alleges that Hay assumed that Apperly was acting with dishonest motives, the "Book of Constitutions." From this time new lodges could only be formed by that consequently according to ludge Ham. and the selection of Jamestown was binding. If he did not act with dishonest motives, then that consequently, according to Judge Hammond's charge, Atlantic City was the rightful place of holding the session and that his lodge is therefore the grand lodge. The circular continues:

"Suppose Brother Hay should see fit to attempt to depose such lodges as participate in the meeting, his effort in that direction would be impotent, for he has no power, not even the power to draw a dollar from the grand treasurer, and the grand treasurer, who is non-partisan in this matter, acting upon the advice of eminent counsel, does not dare to pay to Brother Hay or his grand lodge \$1 of grand lodge funds, or to honor any draft upon him from Brother Hay's grand lodge for any purpose. Neither can Brother Hay's grand lodge collect the per capita tax due the grand lodge, so that his assumed grand lodge, which he alludes to as a 'masterful superior' that lives to proclaim, uphold and vindicate its honor and its laws, can only proclaim, it cannot vindicate. cannot uphold. Let us ask Brother Hay who created this 'masterful superior' spoken of by Judge Hammond, and misinterpreted by Brother Hay? The word 'masterful superior' relates to a grand lodge, and not to Brother Hay's lodge, and the expression was not so used by Judge Hammond. It may, however, relate to the grand lodge organized at Buffalo on May 20 by the subordinate lodges. "Brother Hay himself admits that he cannot individually call a special meeting of the grand lodge in good faith. Why? Because his title as grand exalted ruler is questioned, and because Judge Hammond at Cleveland decided that if Brother Apperly called a special meeting at Jamestown in good faith, that the Jamestown was the au-

thoritative meeting, and not Atlantic City."
The committee claims that there is no grand lodge which all subordinate lodges recognize and that it is the purpose of the meeting at Buffalo to end the difficulties between the factions by compromise and or-ganize a grand lodge. Hay charges that the efforts of this meeting would be a usurpation of the court, as the question in controversy is not yet decided, but Judge Hammond's preference to have the controversy settled in the order instead of his court is construed from the following remark he made in his charge: "No quarrel ever had a more trivial beginning or was more useless than this we have before us." Therefore, all members are urged to attend the Buffalo meeting to settle

"No person can read Hay's various con flicting utierances on this subject of grand lodge difficulties, his misleading statements as to Judge Hammond's charge, and be-lieve him sincere. His unsteady, vacillating and double-minded course in this matter, his evident freesolution and infirmity of purpose, coupled with his self-interest and his final refusal to join a movement for peace and harmony, which he has heretofore commended and praised, and which he is now endeavoring to defeat, must necessarily create distrust in him and render him disqualified to give allvice to others. The movement for peace and harmony emanates from a source that has only the good of the ord at heart, and no selfish or personal motive to subserve.

"Our meeting with the brother Elks Buffalo means life and preservation of the order, and the traditions Brother Hay speaks Brother Hay's refusal to lend his aid Frame was a member of Sedalia camp No. 16, the courts, for the law favors compromise, but was editor of the Booneville Democrat. This is a proposition that is well understood and being absent from Sedalia he became a by every lawyer. Our motive is a noble one, delinquent in dues. He came to Sedalia on a It is to build up the order and provide visit and while there was taken iii. Shortly against a future happening of these sense-before his death his arrears in dues were less quarrels, and with the experience that before his death his arrears in dues were less quarrels, and with the experience that tendered to the local clerk of the order and we are now having, it will not be difficult

ne a member of the order Mr. Frame ink to such an extent as to impair his tee, which is composed as follows: E. M. Genius is great entith and thus cause his death. Abic coun-

L. Lewis, Emmet Fleming, Thomas F. Turner, H. F. Craycroft, and William P. Atkingon and George P. Cronk, secretaries. OVER TWO BUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Masonic Order Has Had Its Presen

Freemasonry is a principle which has isted in all stages of civilization, says the Churchman's Magazine. The state in which we know it, of a vast brotherhood of amsteur Masons, who are not really builders, but who, as everybody is aware, have adopted to express their own secret principle, is, as far as we know, about two and a half centuries old. The first instance of a gentleman or amateur being accepted into one of the lodges of the old building craft is that of Elias Ashmole, the antiquary (afterward Windsor herald to King Charles II.), who, along with Colonel Mainwaring, was entered at Warrington in 1646. It is believed that there are now more than 1,000,000 members. The conception of Freemasoury implies, like the Christian church, cosmopolitan or uni versal brotherhood and was impossible to ancient world or until the brotherhood of man was taught by Jesus of Nazareth. But the principle of sacred moral and religious societies on one hand and the principle of brotherhood of the building craft on the other are as old as civilization itself, and it is of these two that speculative Freemasonry is the modern representative. The principle of moral and religious societies is represented in ancient times by the Pythagoreans and the Eleusinians among the Greeks, by the Essines among the Jews and by the Carma-thites and Fedavi, who were the mystic rationalists of the Mohametans. But the true historical precursors of our modern brotherhood of Freemasons were the mediaeval build-ing corporations, who may themselves have peace conference of the Benevolent and Proin answer to the circular of Edwin B. Hay, These Roman collegia had an exchequer, an which was dated May 1 and was denominated archive, patrons, religious ceremonics, an oath, a benefit and burial fund and a register Their officers were masters, wardens, reto the officers and members of all subordinate corders and censors, and they instructed lodges of the order and urges as many of their apprentices to a certain extent in them as are able to attend the meeting to be secret. There can be no doubt that such fellowship existed for centuries in Gaul and dentally the committee takes opportunity to Gothic architecture were to a large extenconsider the stand that Hay has taken in the the possession of the Bauhutten, or wooden booths, where the stonecutters during the progress of their work kept their tools worked, held their meetings and probably that a joint special session of the grand lodge also took their meals and slept. Hence our modern institution of the lodge. In the twelfth century there are distinct traces of a general association of these lodges throughout Germany, acknowledging one set of craft laws, one set of secret signs and ceremonics and, to a certain extent, one central author

semblies of Ratisbon and Strasburg in 1459 the statutes of which received imperial conconverted operative into speculative Masonry, were inevitable. The reconstruction of Lon-don after the fire, the building of St. Paul's cathedral and the patronage of the immortal Sir Christopher Wren kept up the interest in the movement, and at last a formal resolu tion was passed that the Masonic privileges should no longer be confined to operative Masons. The modern phase of English Masonry may be said to have begun in London on June 24, 1717, when the four London lodges, having erected themselves into a grand lodge, named their first grand master. warrant from the grand lodge.

Tribe of Ben Hur. The regular weekly meeting of the local ourt of the Tribe of Ben Hur was held in the large hall in the Patterson block Friday evening. Hereafter this court will be known at Mecca court No. 13 and it is the firm determination of the officers and members to make this court the mecca of all sons and daughters of the tribe in this section. The initiatory degrees were conferred in full form upon nineteen candidates at this meeting, several ladies being among the candidates to committees. Mecca court is experiencing rapid growth and the many attractive estures of the order are a source of great enjoyment. The entertaining nature of the degree work is a matter of great interest to all members and the strong features of the nsurance certificates are not the least inducements to membership. The next meeting will be held at the same hall Friday

light of this week. Heard at the rodge noom Door. The supreme court of the Independent Order of Foresters will convene in annual session in London on June 19 and continue in session for a week. Arrangements have been made by many of the delegates to visit the greater portion of England and Scotland, and also a part of Europe, either before or after the convention. Nebraska will have no representatives, as there is no state court in existence, but members of the order promise that there will be one before the next session

takes place. Miss Anna M. Saunders, grand chief templar of the state grand lodge of the Inde-pendent Order of Good Templars, is again in the field after an illness that has extended over three months. She is meeting with good success in her work. Arrangements have been made to have her address the Templars of Sioux City in a short

No. 30, Woodmen of the World, visited Druid camp No. 24 in a body last Monday night. After the regular routine business had been transacted cards and cigars were produced and an enjoyable hour was spent by those present.

Beachwood camp No. 58, Woodmen of the the matter instead of keeping it in the courts possibly for years. The circular closes as follows:

World of South Omaha gave a delightful musicale and literary entertainment last Wednesday night. The later portion of the evening was spent in dancing. Last Monday night Omaha lodge No.

ndependent Workmen of America, took possession of its new lodge room over the Boston store building, removing from Metropolitan hall. A grand entertainment will be given in two or three weeks to celebrate the event. Last week a number of the members of Omaha lodge No. 1, Woodmen of America, paid a visit to the Council Bluffs lodge of the order and had a most enjoyable time. This afternoon the members of Court

Omaha No. 1091, Independent Order

Foresters, will attend the funeral of George B. Johnston, which will occur from his late residence, 4203 Burdette street, at 2:30 o'clock. All persons knowing themselves to be Sons Veterans, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic are cordially invited by the new Sons of Veterans camp, to be named Colonel Frank E. Moores camp, to witness the mustering of camp and installation of officers, on Thursday evening, 8 p. m., May 23, at Grand Army of the Republic hall, 114 North Fifteenth street. Refreshments and bright and bristling speeches will be inter-spersed, and a general good time expected.

Stub Ends of Thought.

Detroit Free Press: A woman is irresisti-ble only when she doesn't know it. If we gave the devil his due we might give

A man won't save his soul by paying his pew rent and neglecting his grocer. A monopoly is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own. Most people, like clocks, show in their faces

the result of their works. There's a great deal of scatter to a woman's judgment. The world wouldn't be fit to live in if all of us were millionaires. Genius is great enough to make all things



TABLES---

For this week we will offer our entire stock of Parlor, Library and Fancy tables at prices that must command attention. Price will be the argument. These goods are arranged on our first floor and the reduced prices are marked in plain figures that all may read,

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INCIDENTS OF THE LIFE OF GEO. W. CURTIS

Marvelous Struggle to Pay Business Debt for Which He Was Not Responsible -How He Helped Strugg ing Contributors to Prosperity.

(Copyrighted, 1895.) When I was at the office of Harper & Bros. one day in 1863 I was introduced by James Harper to George William Curtis. Shortly before this time a friend of Mr. Curtis-Prof. Cairnef of Oxford university-had written a book on the "Slave Power," which he stated that the great mass of our southern whites were a degraded protetaire, about as "low down" in civilization as the serfs of Russia; and then Mr. Curtis asked me if that statement could be correct. told him that it was very far from the truth; the English gentleman's could apply to only a very insignificant por-



GEORGE WILLIAM COLLIS

ica, not more, probably, than one-twentieth of the population-the class commonly termed the "mean whites," and that the great ma jority of the working whites of the south, except in the mere matter of book education, were fully equal to our northern farmers.

He then requested me to write an article for Harper's Monthly, giving a true description of the working population of the south, remarking that they were the real strength of the southern armies, and that the northern public should be correctly informed about them, as we had nothing to gain by depreci-PAYING OLD DEBTS.

When Mr. Curtis had left us I remarked to Mr. Harper that I had lectured during the previous winter before nearly 100 literary associations in all parts of the north and had noticed that in nearly every one of the courses Mr. Curtis was announced as a speaker. I had found lecturing the hardest work I had ever dope. It meant traveling from 50 to 200 miles avery day and speaking six nights in every week, and how Mr. Cur-tis could do it and write "Easy Chair" pa-pers for the Monthly, and edit and write so much as he did for the Weekly, I could not

Mr. Harper answered that Mr. Curtis was very methodical man and devoted himself very closely to whatever he had in hand at the moment, but he doubtless would not work so hard were he not deeply in debt and anxious to get out of it.

Mr. Harper explained that when, in 1854

the firm of Dix & Edwards was formed to buy Putnam's Magazine, Mr. Curtis became a special partner, investing his entire patri mony, about \$19,000, in the enterprise. the firm failed in 1857 it was found to be largely in debt-far beyond its means of payment. Mr. Curtis had lost his all, and being a special partner was not legally liable for the debts of the firm beyond the capital he had invested. His associates took advantage of the bankrupt act, but this was not his idea of personal honor. He volun-tarily assumed the entire unpaid obligations of the firm, and to pay them he devoted the

AUTOCRATOF THE EASY CHAIR

whole of his income from his lectures and a large part of his salary from the Harpers. The debt was not fully paid until 1873, and thus for fifteen years Mr. Curtis devoted his fine talents and his great vitality, meanwhile depriving himself of the enjoyments of a quiet home life to discharge obligations that he did not personally contract, and for which he was in no manner legally liable. After he was in no manner legally liable. After the debt was paid he never delivered another

ENCOUNTER WITH A NOVELIST. An incident that occurred before I made the personal acquaintance of Mr. Curtis will W. Carleton was then my sublished was then my publisher, and cccasionally I read the manuscript of a book for him with a view to questioning his deci-sion as to its publication. One day he gave me a story which I found to be fresh and original-altogether out of the beaten track of American moods—but I had scarcely time to form a deliberate judgment upon it before I was called upon by a lady, nounced herself as its author. She was a person of about 30 years, of attractive ap-pearance, and, as I soon discovered, highly cultivated, and with a strong natural bent for story writing. Seeing from her manner that she was anxious for the fate of her manuscript, I promptly told her that I should recommend its publication, but would suggest to her that she first remove some few crudities I had observed in it. She listened to me attentively, then said:

'I am, sir, as you have detected, an unpractical writer. I have never till now written anything but short stories, and those Mr. Curtis has criticised, as you have this one. I could not ask his judgment upon this, for he is very busy, and I knew it was too long for the weekly."

"Then you have written for Mr. Curtis?"

"Oh, yes! I have—for something more

than a year; and, at his suggestion, for other periodicals also, but the pay with the others is small, and he tells me it would doubtless be increased if I had a book reputation. That is the reason I am anxious Mr. Carleton should publish this story." "Well, I shall speak favorably of it to him, and if the good opinion of Mr. Curtis were added to mine, I feel sure he would publish it. I do not know Mr. Curtis personally, but I am told he is a kind-hearted man, and if you hesitate to ask the favor of him, I should not mind doing so myself." "Oh, no!" she said hastily, "I wouldn't "Oh, no!" she said hastily, "I wouldn't have you-I would sooner lose the publication of the book. It would be presuming on his kindness, and he has already been so kind. If you had the time to listen I would gladly tell you how good he has been to me." BEFRIENDING STRUGGLING WRITERS.

It will not be supposed that at the distance of more than thirty years I have reported comparative affluence, but she soon discovered that she was absolutely penniless, and with not more than two days' food in the you for a few minutes. house. All her relatives were dead, and she could not think of a solitary friend to whom she could go in her emergency. She carefully counted over the treasures of her pantry, and sparingly doled them out to her little ones, one of whom said as he closed his usual evening prayer: "And please, God, tomorrow send a little more milk to Joey. When they were all asleep she stole into another room, opened her portfolio and took from it pen and paper. Se had written noth-ing since her school days, but now what else could she do to gain a livelihood for her children? The thoughts came fast, and her fingers flew over the pages with amazing rapidity, but it was far into the morning bethe morning before her work was finished.

In the morning she made her way to Franklin Square, and, entering the great publishing house of Harper & Bros., she was shown to the room of George William Curtis, then the editor-in-chief of Harper's Weekly. He came to town but once a week, and for-tunately this was one of his office days. He sat there at his desk with a pile of manu-script before him as the lady entered, and approaching him, she said: "Sir, I have here a little story for your paper. I have never written for publication, but this I would like to have published. Will you be so kind as to read it today?"

"Today!" he echoed, pointing to the pile

of manuscript before him. "I shall be very busy today, but"—turning about, and observing her sunken eyes, still heavy with her weary night of writing—"I will read it tonight, and if you will come here tomorrow at 10 precisely, I will give you my decision." "Tomorrow" meant to him the loss of a day, for he lived on Staten island, and did the major part of his work at his home there. CASH AND KINDLY ENCOURAGEMENT. In the morning the lady entered his office

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a little before the appointed time. Mr. Curtis had not arrived, and she seated herself in a had not arrived, and she scatcu horself from vacant chair, opposite the door, where from a glance at his face she could detect his dethe foregoing conversation literally. I have merely given its substance, and that is the most I can do with the graphic narrative and in his hand the manuscript, not now and in his hand the manuscript, not now and in his hand the manuscript, not now and about the him ribbon. He noticed most I can do with the graphic narrative that followed. She told me that she was a bound about with the blue ribbon. He noticed widow, her husband having died rather more than a year ago, leaving her with several her, took her hand, and said: "Yes, I have young children. She supposed they were in taken it, and in a moment I will give you young children. The same discovery an order on downstairs for the pay. But an order on downstairs for the pay. But now, take a seat here. I want to talk with As soon as she could dry the tears that would well up in spite of her, she took the

proffered seat, and then, in a kindly way, Mr. Curtis pointed out the defects in the arti-cle, and told her how to remedy them in another. "It has been written in haste," he said. "Take a little more time, and bear in mind that if you write as well as you can, you will never want for a publisher."

She walked home, \$35 clutched tightly between her fingers, and her feet scarcely between her flogers, and her feet scarcely touching the pavement. She was too happy to feel the ground beneath her. Soon Mr. Curtis took from her another article, and then another, and before long her contributions appeared in the Weekly about every fortnight, and with each contribution Mr. Curtis gave her detailed instruction in the "art and mystery" of story writing, often devoting to her an hour of his valuable time, and replying to her frequent remonstrances. and replying to her frequent remonstrances.
"I can't put an hour to any better use, for you are trying to do good with your pen."
He also gave her letters of introduction to other editors of periodicals, and I think she said that it was through him she had been introduced to Mr. Carleton.

As the lady finished her story, I said to her: "Mr. Carleton is beyond question one of the most accomplished of American publishers; he knows a successful book by a sort of intuition; and if he doesn't see success in this one I'll help him to an extra pair of

eyeglasecs."
The book was published, and it gave the lady the desired reputation, which ever since has widened, until now she ranks among the first of American female writers. She is still living, but she never speaks of George Curtis without expressions of gratitude. If the prayers of the saints are of any avail, her's helped him on his way to the invisible coun-JAMES E. GILMORE,

(Edmund Kirke).

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when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

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